

# Carolina Country

Presented by CAROLINA FARMER



OCTOBER, 1971



# It's Only Human...



# to Care

... about the well-being and future of family and friends, community and country.

Cooperatives are human—made up of people who, together, can do what one person cannot do alone.

There are big co-ops and little ones; marketing, purchasing and service co-ops. Co-ops that ship high-quality foodstuffs all over the world, co-ops that provide rural areas with electric power and telephone service, co-ops that furnish health care, credit, insurance, consumer goods and housing. All it takes to get a co-op going is a common need and a strong united determination to meet it.

Cooperatives look outward, too; they're involved in community development, improving the environment, broadening the base of opportunity for young and old...

... because cooperatives are human; they're people—who care.

## North Carolina's Electric Membership Corporations

Consumer-Owned,  
Taxpaying Cooperatives





# Carolina Country®

Read Monthly in More Than 200,000 Homes.

Vol. 3

No. 10

October 1971

James A. Chaney

Editor

Edward Brown, Jr.

Associate Editor

and

Advertising Director

Brenda Sargent

Carolina Homemaker Editor

Official Publication

Tarheel Electric

Membership Association

P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

J. C. Brown, Jr.

General Manager

## Better Universities at Less Cost

The General Assembly has the opportunity when it meets in special session later this month to provide for North Carolina the finest system of higher education in the nation.

It cannot let itself be misled by partisan arguments and groundless jealousies. It must approach the proposal for restructuring higher education recognizing the State universities belong to the people. It must act in the best interest of the people, rather than for the alumni, trustees and administrators of the schools involved.

The proposal to place all State universities under a single agency poses no threat to the excellent campuses of the Consolidated University. It will in no way lessen the prestige of the nationally outstanding University at Chapel Hill and N.C. State University at Raleigh, or any of the other branches of the Consolidated system.

Rather, it will help the regional universities raise their standards, so that every North Carolina student, regardless of the university he attends, will have an equal opportunity to realize his educational goals.

North Carolinians are proud of their Consolidated University. But not every high school graduate, even though fully qualified and financially able, can find room at Chapel Hill, N.C. State or elsewhere in the Consolidated system. Many who would like to go must go instead to one of the regional universities, just as many go to them by choice. These students deserve facilities, courses, and instruction as good as the best at any of the Consolidated University's branches. A single body established to coordinate all university programs and budgets, eliminate wasteful duplication and give all the same consideration would achieve that goal.

The idea of restructuring higher education basically involves nothing more than carrying forward the concepts of Consolidation to allow all the schools to enjoy the benefits Consolidation has brought to those that now make up the Consolidated University. It is a reasonable idea and one that will not only improve higher education but save the taxpayers money. The mounting percentage of the State Budget which goes for higher education shows dramatically North Carolina cannot afford two university systems.

The General Assembly is obligated to the people to act with objectivity, and it cannot evade its responsibility by tabling the proposal or by pleading it requires more study.

Jim Chaney

COVER - Fast refrigerated transportation has made fresh seafood available at its succulent best at good eating places all over Carolina Country. Along the coast, the seafood industry provides incomes for many North Carolinians and memorable meals at some of the best seafood restaurants on the Atlantic Seaboard. A "down east" fish fry includes a sampling of everything good that comes from the sea. In the cover photo, from the State Travel and Promotion Division, a fresh fish catch and all the fixings awaits the chef at Morehead City.

### This Month . . .

- 4 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
- 6 FOR BETTER UNIVERSITIES
- 8 HOW TO CREATE NEW JOBS
- 12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
- 16 THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
- 20 EPIC

CAROLINA COUNTRY (formerly THE CAROLINA FARMER) IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RICHMOND, VA., 23219. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 75 CENTS PER YEAR. ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO: CAROLINA COUNTRY, BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N.C. 27602.





# TARHEEL RURAL LINES

a commentary on events and issues important  
to consumer-owners of EMCs/by J. C. Brown Jr.

## Bust The Trust or It Will Bust Us

American industry and consumers are being overcharged billions of dollars a year for coal, fuel oil, gasoline and other energy sources because of monopoly control and price-fixing.

As Joe Tally of Fayetteville, attorney for ElectriCities, pointed out during the annual meeting of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, the monopoly is exercised by an international cartel, dominated by major petroleum companies, and affects even the supply and cost of uranium.

Tally spoke with authority. A study he and his law firm made (along with the firm of Rowley and Scott of Washington) for the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and the American Public Power Association showed international marketing decisions in the fuel industry are made mostly by Standard Oil of New Jersey, Royal Dutch Shell, Gulf Oil, Texaco, British Petroleum and Standard Oil of California.

The study brought out that the petroleum industry has acquired seven of the top 10 coal companies and, along with natural gas and uranium deposits, has virtual control over most of our energy resources.

The study put the lie to explanations by coal producers for escalating coal prices. Tally's findings showed claims that the exporting of coal and the new mine safety act are responsible were exaggerated. They also showed it is not true there has been a decrease in coal production; actually coal production increased in 1970.

As for oil, Tally said there is plenty in the world but the domestic price is kept artificially high by artificial restraints on domestic production and on the import of lower-priced foreign oil.

The situation cannot be permitted to continued. Action should and must be taken by the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department, the Federal Trade Commission and the Congress.

As Tally put it, the situation is "intolerable and a violation of the basic principles of free competition and the free enterprise system."

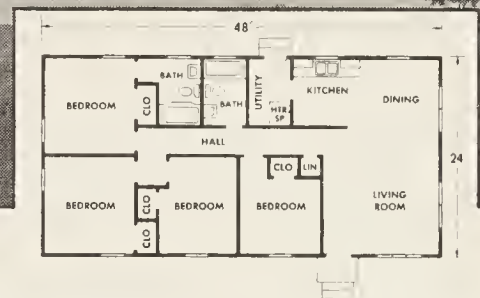
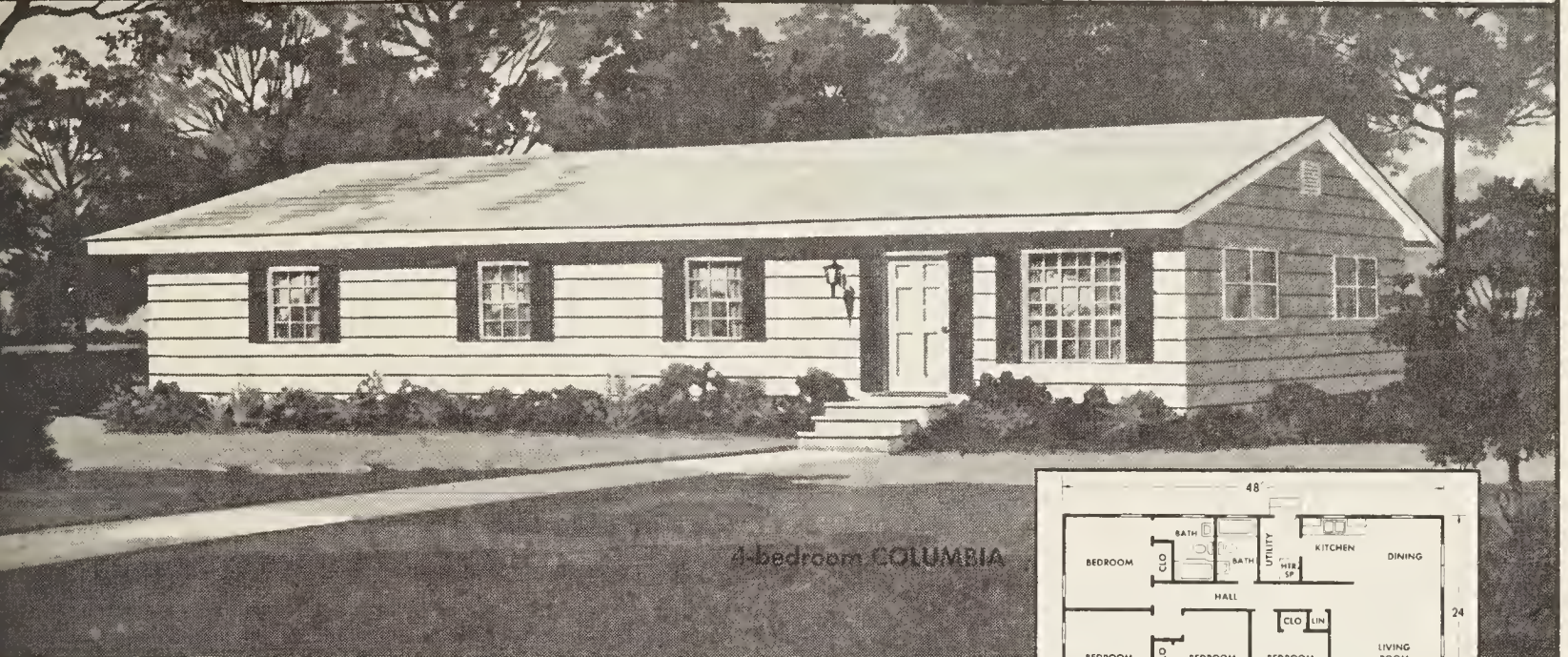
"There are frightening things here," he told EMC managers and directors, "and you must give your moral support to break up the monopoly and restore free enterprise in the fuel industry."

Because of the monopoly's practices and influence, Tally said, the nation's coal users are being overcharged many millions a year and Americans are paying about \$5 billion a year more than they should for gasoline and other petroleum products.

In Tally's words, "We must bust the trust." If we don't, the monopoly will grow and the overcharges will increase.



# You Can LOWER YOUR COSTS



## Here's how

We'll build this home for you . . . on your property. You'll find that it's well engineered . . . built to really last . . . built out of rugged materials that go on and on with little or no maintenance. We'll completely finish the outside of this home at an amazingly low price. We'll include the shutters and two coats of quality paint. Now the hard part is finished and here is where we'll stop if you tell us to . . . but we will do more. As a matter of fact, after finishing the outside we'll stop at almost ANY stage of inside completion. Then you take over and do some or all of the costly inside finishing. Just a little or a lot, it doesn't matter how much but the more inside finishing you can do for yourself, the LOWER YOUR COSTS and the more money you'll save.

### OVER 20 MODELS • HIGH QUALITY

All Jim Walter-built homes are high in quality. We'll use heavy duty roofing, hardboard "wonder" siding and all aluminum windows. You can depend on minimum upkeep in a home that will keep right on looking good year after year.

## INSTANT

### MORTGAGE FINANCING

to qualified property owners

When you think of a new home . . . think of . . .

## Jim Walter Homes

## A Complete Line of Second Home Cottages

### GET COST AND COMPLETE INFORMATION.

We want you to have all the facts. We want you to know what it would cost and what your monthly payments would be to build any of our homes on your property. Send for our free catalog of homes and complete information or stop by your nearest display park location.

ASHEVILLE, N.C. 28802  
P.O. Box 120  
474 Tunnel Rd.  
Phone 298-5094

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C. 28306  
P.O. Box 4153  
Hwy. 301  
Phone 485-6111

MT. AIRY, N.C. 27030  
P.O. Box 454  
W. Lebanon St.  
Phone 786-4181

CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28208  
P.O. Box 8046  
5101 Wilkinson Blvd.  
Phone 399-8317

GREENSBORO, N.C. 27407  
P.O. Box 7218  
3025 Highpoint Rd.  
Phone 292-0261

NEW BERN, N.C. 28560  
P.O. Box 2372  
Kinston Hwy. West  
Phone 638-1105

ELIZABETH CITY, N.C. 27909  
P.O. Box 672  
Hughes Blvd. & Main St.  
Phone 335-4252

HICKORY, N.C. 28601  
P.O. Box 546  
1350 Hwy. 70 SW  
Phone 328-1811

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C. 27801  
P.O. Box 1897  
Hwy. 301 South  
Phone 446-9128

BOLIVIA, N.C. 28422  
Hwy. 17 South  
south of Waecamaw Bank)  
P.O. Box 291  
Phone 253-5452

RALEIGH, N.C. 27611  
P.O. Box 25174  
Phone 828-5731

### JIM WALTER HOMES

(Mail to nearest office)

I would like to have more information and the cost of building on my property. I understand there would be no obligation to buy and that you would give me these facts free of charge.



HOMES  
FOR  
LIVING  
OR  
LEISURE

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

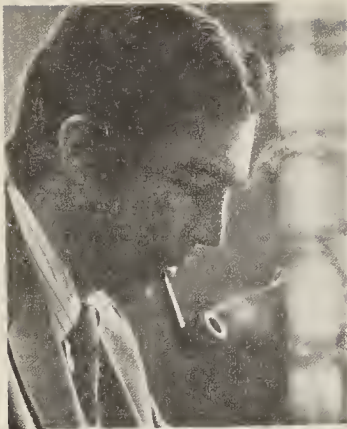
Telephone (or neighbors) \_\_\_\_\_

If rural route please give directions \_\_\_\_\_

I own property in \_\_\_\_\_

county \_\_\_\_\_





Watts Hill, Jr.

*As an alumnus of the Consolidated University and member of the State Board of Higher Education, Watts Hill, Jr., the author of this special article, is able to set the issues in perspective objectively and authoritatively. Mr. Hill, chairman of the board of Home Security Life Insurance Company of Durham, served two terms in the General Assembly and was chairman of the Board of Higher Education*

*under Governor Moore. He graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1947 and lives in Chapel Hill. He says what the General Assembly does about higher education could be determined by the political potency of the Consolidated University's board of trustees; it should be determined by what is best for North Carolina's taxpayers, parents, students and all 16 of the State universities.*

**O**n October 26, the General Assembly will reconvene to consider making changes in the structure and organization of higher education in North Carolina. The outcome of that special session has major implications for every citizen of the State.

As taxpayers, we know that more than \$225 million of our State and Federal tax dollars will flow to colleges in North Carolina in the next year. This is more than \$45 for every North Carolinian.

Those who are parents with college-age offspring know that we will pay another \$250 million in tuition, fees and charges for room, board and books.

We also know that many students with ability will be unable to continue their education because of financial barriers. It is estimated that an additional \$30 million in student aid is required to provide equal access to all post high school education in North Carolina. We have tens of thousands of students with both the ability and motivation to succeed who simply can't afford to go.

The total expenditures next year may well be over \$750 million if community colleges, business colleges, foundation gifts and other expenditures are included. Higher education is *big* business!

Between now and October 26 it is probable that the future structure of higher education will be hammered out in joint meetings of the House and Senate Committees on Higher Education. Public hearings will be held and then the committees will go to work seeking an effective compromise between opposing views on how post high school education should be organized and operated in the future. The goal will be to gain widespread agreement before October 26 so that the legislative session may be brief and harmonious.

The problem which faces the Legislature is much the same as that which faces each of us . . . how do we make sense of the conflicting views, how do we determine what is best for the State?

A useful way to approach any problem is to ask "What is it that we want to accomplish?" In this case we might ask,

# Better University

## An Analysis of How The Higher Education System Works

"What is the objective of public higher education?" Once we have done that, then we can ask, "What are the different ways to reach our objective and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each?" Then we can make our own choice on the basis of which alternative appears most likely to assure the objective we seek. Using this framework perhaps we can begin to make sense out of the current controversy.

Almost everyone would agree that the primary educational objective of government is to provide an opportunity for every person to obtain an education with the only limitation being his ability and motivation. We might call this "equality of opportunity."

There are a number of other objectives but they can be summarized under the headings of "quality education" and "cost effectiveness." Cost effectiveness is, of course, only a short way of saying that each of us wants to be sure that he gets the best possible education for each dollar spent.

Taking these three desirable objectives — equality of opportunity (based on ability and motivation); quality education and cost effectiveness, we can begin to consider the alternative methods of achieving them.

One alternative, rejected by North Carolina and every other large state in the union, is to have a completely decentralized system of higher education. Under such an approach every public institution would go directly to the Legislature for its appropriations. This has been found to be wasteful and to reduce opportunity and quality.

North Carolina rejected it in 1931 when it created the Consolidated University, in 1955 when it formed the Board of Higher Education, and many times subsequently.

As the Legislature was the first to realize, there is no way to avoid coordinating higher education. If it is not done by one or more State agencies, then the Legislature will have to do it itself. The Legislature long ago decided that it was better to have one or more agencies between itself and the institutions to analyze institutional requests and make overall recommendations to the Legislature for final action.

This leaves us with two major alternatives — a single State agency to coordinate higher education or two or more agencies. At the present time, in North Carolina, we have a number of State agencies. The two most often thought of are the Consolidated University, which not only coordinates but also governs six institutions, and the Board of Higher Education, which governs no institution but is charged with coordinating the six institutions which compromise the Consolidated University with the other ten "independent" institutions. In fact, however, a number of other State agencies, such as the Higher Education Facilities Commission and the State Education Assistance Authority, are involved in the process of planning, coordinating, and governing higher education in the State.



# es at Less Cost

## *Education Issues Affect You*

So the two major alternatives are — shall there be a single agency or shall there be two or more agencies? It is at this point that the confusion really begins in North Carolina.

The State long ago decided that there would be a single agency to administer each function of government — a single Department of Mental Health, of Highways, of Welfare, etc. The one exception is with higher education.

Some argue that there already is a single agency for higher education, the Board of Higher Education, and they would be correct except for one factor — the budget. Every other state agency submits a single budget while the Board of Higher Education has no budgetary authority. Instead, the Consolidated University submits a single budget for six institutions while the other state public senior institutions submit 10 individual budgets. For all practical purposes, the Legislature has to consider 16 budgets plus that of the Office of the Consolidated University, the Division of Health Affairs, the Board of Higher Education, et cetera.

The real difference then between the way that higher education is organized and administered in North Carolina and all other state agencies is not whether there is a single agency so much as whether there is a single budget. And this is the real crux of the argument for whoever controls the budget really controls what happens.

Those who favor and oppose a single agency with a single budget can be divided roughly along the lines of whether they support continuation of the Consolidated University in its present form (a single Board of Trustees and a single budget) versus those who support the other institutions, each of which has an individual budget and an individual Board of Trustees.

The irony is that Consolidated University supporters who already have a single budget oppose extension of that concept to all institutions while those with independent budgets now see the need for a single budget. No wonder the picture is confused!

Equally confusing is the argument of the Consolidated University supporters who say "The single agency, single budget approach has worked well for us, so why break it up?" As those who hold a differing viewpoint point out "It has worked so well for the Consolidated University, why not extend the single agency, single budget approach to the State as a whole." Supporters of the Consolidated University have never answered that question. Could it be that they are silent because while logic is on the other side, politics may make it difficult for logic to prevail?

Most outside observers would agree that the biggest hurdle we have to cross in North Carolina is educational politics. They point out that the Consolidated University has more than 50% of the students and more than 70% of the budget. It has the most prestigious institutions and its campuses are spread all over the State thus assuring broad



Must regional universities be denied equality?

political support in the Legislature.

There are many who would say that the real issue is whether the Consolidated University is going to continue to dominate higher education in the State or whether a single agency will be permitted to coordinate all 16 public universities. They may well be correct.

In considering the alternative approaches — a single or two or more agencies — it is equally important to consider objectives. They are clear and widely supported — equality of opportunity, equality education and cost effectiveness. There seems broad agreement that to achieve them a single agency is necessary. There is minor technical disagreement on which type of single agency would be best, a coordinating agency with individual boards of trustees for each of the 16 institutions, or a governing board, with a single board of trustees for all 16. But these differences can be resolved.

But the important question — whether there will be a single agency and a single budget — appears to rest on the political potency of the present Board of Trustees of the Consolidated University.

If it is sufficiently great to block any significant change, then the question of the organization and structure of higher education in North Carolina will carry over and become an issue in the next gubernatorial campaign and be before the State again in the 1973 General Assembly.

If, on the other hand, the three prime objectives are taken into consideration and prove more persuasive than the political power of the Consolidated University Trustees, then it is probably that in the next few months we will see either a single coordinating agency or a single governing board emerge. It is possible that something in between might be found. But this is rather unlikely.

Against this background, each of us should have a burning interest in what happens in Raleigh in October. The stakes are high, the emotions deep, and the consequences can affect not only our futures but the future of generations yet unborn.



# How to Create More



**Herman Anderson: You don't have to wine and dine**

*The key to job-building is industrial and area development. The State Division of Commerce and Industry has an effective program, but greater participation is needed from communities, counties and local organizations. Some feel they can't afford the effort. Herman Anderson has proved they can and that success at the local level depends more on having facts, sites and a favorable attitude toward progress than big spending.*

**D**uring the 12 months ending this August, 10 new industries were attracted to or opened plants in the area served by one electric membership corporation, and 11 expanded their operations.

The new and expanded industries created 1,406 new jobs and increased payrolls in the area an estimated \$7 million a year.

The credit for the gains goes properly to many people and organizations, to progressive community leaders, local Chambers of Commerce and Development Agencies, but those who know how the gains were won will tell you the catalyst in the process was W. Herman Anderson, Director of Area Development for Blue Ridge EMC of Lenoir.

Herman Anderson's achievements in community and industrial development have brought him statewide recognition and election as president of the North Carolina Industrial Developers Association.

What he has done, and helped others in his area do has been accomplished by concentrating on essentials, through work rather than showmanship. The way he has done it proves other organizations and communities in other sections of rural North Carolina can attract industries by using his approach.

Industrial development is essential if jobs are to be created in rural North Carolina for the hundreds of Tar Heels seeking employment and displaced from farms in a changing economy. It is the only hope of preventing the migration of people from rural communities to already overcrowded cities.

Yet many communities and organizations hesitate to establish or carry out effective industrial development programs because of a misconception that the expense involved is beyond their means. They don't feel they can afford to wine and dine industrial prospects, prepare the glossy color brochures and literature, hold promotional meetings and join a host of contact-making organizations and clubs.

Herman Anderson says they don't have to. He's convinced industrial development can be economical. He's equally convinced no community or organization concerned with improving the local economy can afford *not* to undertake community and industrial development activities.

"Many think that an Industrial Development Program must be very expensive and lavish to obtain results," Anderson said. "This is not true. Some counties have seen fit to set up Industrial Development Commissions with one developer and a secretary with office space and a small budget for operations and limited travel expenses." Even where this can't be readily justified, Anderson said, it is still possible to have an active program if someone can be given the time and support to do a few basic things essential to industrial development. This person, he noted, can and often is an employee of an EMC, power company, Chamber of Commerce or a local government. Some bankers realize the need and will assign someone to work in this field.

"Many persons and institutions can benefit from the results obtained and could justify the costs involved if they would stop and give some thought to it," Anderson pointed out.

"It really boils down to someone locally who has the concern of the local community at heart and who has the ability to learn, to plan and to coordinate a basic program of industrial development to get results."

In setting up a local Industrial Development Program, Anderson said, you should begin by assembling facts. Local knowledge is the key. Here is how he lists the priorities:

(1) Know your community. (2) Know what industry is looking for. (3) Know existing industry and its operations it needs and expansion plans. (4) Establish and maintain contact and working relationships with agencies which can help you in your efforts and in collecting data.

(5) Be sure to have the support of local governments and other groups. (6) Solicit their help on sales teams and in other phases of your program. (7) Tie down sites — have something to show prospects. (8) Keep up to date on all developments which relate to your efforts.

What can a small town or rural county do to get the most for its money from an industrial development program? Anderson gave this answer:



# Jobs in Your Area

(1) Decide that it wants industry to come in. (2) Determine, through an audit, or survey, what the community has to offer industry. (3) Determine what type and size industry the community can support. (4) Get the community ready for industrial development through changes of attitude, clean-up campaigns, putting in new facilities like water and sewer systems if needed. (5) Let the Commerce and Industry Division of the State Department of Conservation and Development know what you have and what you want. (6) Assign someone to head the program and be the local contact man.

In dealing with industrial prospects, Anderson stresses you should give them complete and accurate information.

"Industry wants information on population, labor characteristics, water and sewer supply, energy (fuel and power availability, costs and rates), transportation, communications, existing industries, planning and zoning if any, local government, taxes, social factors and availability of labor," he said. "They want it in simple form and from reliable sources. Compile it, but not in an elaborate manner. It is not necessary to publish expensive brochures."

Anderson has found there is no one best way to handle an industrial prospect.

"Each one is different," he explained. "Each is very special. Each has certain things he is looking for and a particular way he wishes to have his presence treated."

When contact is made with the prospect, either personally or through a State Commerce and Industry Developer, Anderson said, make an effort to get as much information as he will give you as to his needs and desires.

Try to find out how much manufacturing space he requires, what type of construction, what clearances and special requirements are involved, what his water, sewer and fuel and power needs are, what he requires in the way of transportation facilities (rail and truck).

You also should seek information about his markets; how much labor is needed, along with the ratio of male to female workers; what special training and skills are required; what is needed in terms of capital; will the company be able to take care of financing or will they need help from the local community and to what extent; do they want taken participation or do they want the local development corporation to build and lease to them; how much land is required, and what are the tentative plans for future growth and expansion

"Once you have this basic data along with the prospect's wishes as to how he wants to be handled locally," Anderson said, "you are ready to set up an appointment for his visit to your area. You have all you need to put together your



Jobs are so important you can't afford not to try

package to present him on arrival. You move ahead with this information to determine who will meet him, what size meeting room you'll need, how long he'll be in your area.

"Make room reservations, meal arrangements necessary to assure his comfort and convenience, but don't think you have to 'go for broke.' Be guided by his schedule and his temperament."

Landing the industry may depend largely on having suitable sites and facts. Anderson made an audit of the counties in Blue Ridge's service area, compiled the facts in simple brochures, sought several sites in each county and obtained "letters of intent" from owners agreeing to sell at a specific price

He then organized local development corporations and advisory and sales teams to assist in bringing in industry and help local industry expand, presented Blue Ridge's program to the Division of Commerce and Industry, asked its support and pledged support for its statewide program.

Summing up, Anderson offered this advice to those who would undertake local industrial development programs:

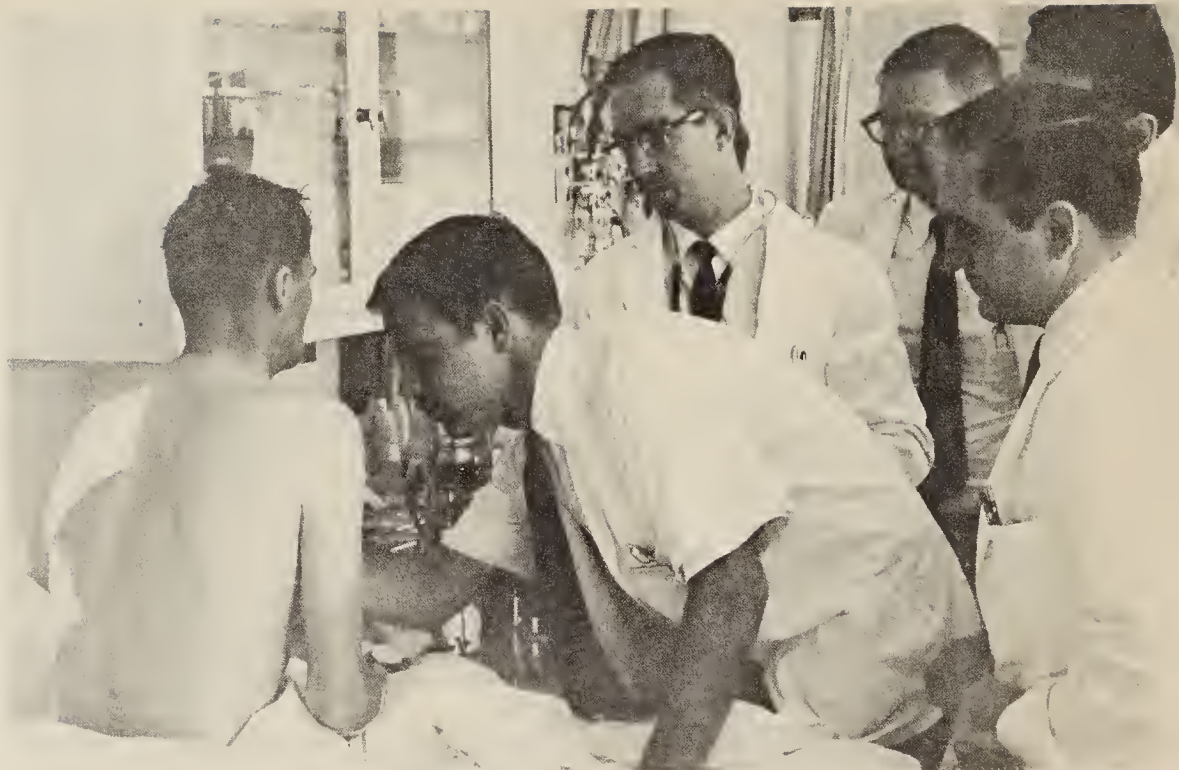
"Remember, your job is to sell your community and its resources to a desirable industrial prospect; to prove to him that yours is the best community in which to locate his plant. This, of course, is assured if you have all the factors of production he requires — desirable site, all facilities and utilities, labor, capital, raw materials, etc. Sell him on your schools, churches, libraries, recreation programs, facilities and opportunities, your people, your climate, your restaurant and motel accommodations and your other assets.

"To do this, you must know your community. Your community must have those things industry wants to assure profitable operations. It must have these assets, clean, neat and packaged to sell. The attitudes of local people are written on these items. If they aren't right, your job is to provide the leadership to make them right.

"You must believe in what you are doing. If you do, your job is easy, results are certain and very rewarding."

*Jim Chaney*





Your gift would help educate doctors and save lives

# The Gift of Life

*The greatest gift you can give is not money but a donation you can make at no expense to yourself which will help save lives, relieve suffering and advance medical research.*

**A** woman gave a kidney a while ago to save a stranger's life, and the story of her sacrifice made news across the nation.

People in North Carolina not only give kidneys and other organs but their entire bodies to North Carolina medical centers to help save other peoples' lives or advance medical research, and nobody outside their immediate families and the doctors involved ever hear of it.

You can make such a donation, knowing unless you want the word spread, your secret will be kept.

It's easily done. Several dozen bodies a year are received this way by the Duke University Medical Center in Durham. Others are given the same way to the University of North Carolina Medical Center at Chapel Hill and the Bowman Gray (Wake Forest University) Medical Center at Winston-Salem.

It's easily done, but you have to do it yourself, and you should be sure your next of kin knows of your plans.

You should be able to get information on how to make

the arrangements from your doctor. Or you may write to the Duke Medical Center, Durham; the University of North Carolina Medical School, Chapel Hill; the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Winston-Salem, or the School of Allied Health and Social Professions at East Carolina University, Greenville.

The gift may be made through a provision in your will or filling out a Uniform Donor Card. You can get the card from any of the medical schools. To get one from Duke, write to the Department of Anatomy, Box 3011, Durham, N.C. 27706.

The Uniform Donor Card is being adopted throughout the nation and is designed to be carried in your wallet or purse.

The card enables a donor to execute a legal gift to the medical center of his choice, to show whether he wants to donate all of his body, or any needed organs or parts, or only specified organs or parts, or to define any limitations



or special wishes. It must be signed by the donor and two witnesses.

Since you will want the medical center to get the body promptly after death, particularly if organs and parts are to be used for transplants, you should inform your family, minister, lawyer and doctor that you have such a card. Otherwise, there may be delays in notifying the medical center. Days and sometimes weeks often elapse before a will is read, or personal effects examined.

Not many of us can leave large bequests to charities or make big contributions to good causes, but any of us can match a millionaire's largess by helping medical science save lives and carry forward research.

There is a continuing and growing need for human bodies and organs for medical education, research, transplantation and other forms of treatment.

Recent advances in medical science have greatly improved the prospects of saving lives and restoring health by transplantation. Today, many persons can be helped by the transplantation of organs or tissues, many of which can be used after the death of the donor.

Nearly all religious groups in the United States approve such bequests. Clergymen of most denominations are willing to assist and advise families and to arrange appropriate memorial services.

"An increasing number of persons are willing their bodies for medical research," a Duke Medical Center spokesman said. "These people are from all walks of life and are making their donations not only to Duke but to all other medical schools as well."

In some cases you can specify that certain vital parts, such as the eyes, are to be donated for special uses.

For about 25 years, corneal transplantation has been an established means of restoring vision in blindness due to disease of the cornea. Transplantation of the kidneys, skin tissue, bone tissue, and other organs and tissues is performed frequently to help patients return to health.

Procedures for the transplantation of the heart, the lungs, the liver and the pancreas are now in the early stages of development and some remarkable successes have been achieved.

The need for tissues and organs for transplantation and other medical uses far exceeds the available supply. Patients who need transplants of the cornea usually have to wait weeks or months before a donated eye is available.

Each year, thousands of patients who die of kidney failure could be saved if more kidneys were available.

Patients with extensive, deep burns of the skin need their bodies covered temporarily by skin grafts from a donor to allow time for gradual, permanent coverage by grafts of their own skin.

Transplants of human bone tissue are frequently needed in the surgical treatment of complicated fractures and other disorders of the bones and joints. There is a continuous shortage of human pituitary glands. The temporal bone of the skull is needed for research to improve the treatment of deafness.

Through the North Carolina Eye and Human Tissue Bank, the Eye Association of America and the International Eye Bank Association, eyes to be transplanted may be readily shipped to distant points if not urgently needed in

North Carolina.

In a kidney-sharing program initiated in 1969, a number of hospitals in Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee are cooperating to make the best use of kidneys which become available and to get each kidney to a patient with a good tissue match for successful transplant.

Pituitary glands are delivered to the National Pituitary Agency, which extracts the hormone and distributes it to doctors for the treatment of patients who need it.

Your family doctor, eye specialist or kidney specialist or endocrinologist may be able to help you get the addresses of these agencies. Or you can write to: Transplantation Program, Box 3052, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N.C. 27706.

Most medical schools will pay to have the body delivered to them, within certain geographical limitations. The Duke Medical Center, for example, will pay for any necessary embalming and for the transportation of a body within North Carolina for a distance of 200 miles or less, at fixed rates known to most funeral directors in the state.

If the donor wishes to leave instructions that his estate bear the cost of removing the body, the limited funds of the medical schools can be preserved for further education and research.

Once the body reaches its destination it can be used for teaching, research, or transplants, or for all three purposes.

You can give but you can't sell. Those stories you may have read or heard about people who have sold their bodies are in these times only myths.

No medical school can pay an individual before his death a sum that will assure the delivery to a medical school. It may have been done in the dark days of grave robbers, but it is not done now, and hasn't been done for at least the last half century.

You hear, too, that the unclaimed bodies of paupers and executed criminals are a main source of cadavers for medical students. In accordance with the anatomical laws of North Carolina, an unclaimed body must be turned over to the Anatomical Board, but the supply of these isn't nearly enough to supply medical school needs.

Medical schools depend on bodies to help teach aspiring doctors how living bodies function. There are other ways, but in subjects such as anatomy, bodies are basic to the course.

The reasons people give their bodies are perhaps as numerous as the bodies that are donated. Some do it to spare their families the expenses of funerals. Some do it because they think what is left when they are gone should be used to help others live longer.

As the late Dr. J. E. Markee of Duke put it once: "A great many people are motivated by the fact that 'the dead can teach the living.' Some people feel they have received a great deal that was of benefit to them from medical centers and, consequently, take this way of trying to pay a moral obligation to the center. Some have had rare diseases and feel that the contribution of their bodies for instruction may contribute to the treatment of these rare diseases."

There are many reasons and the way is simple. You can do it. But you have to arrange to do it before you die.

*Jim Chaney*





# Is Your Family

*The Carolina Homemaker*  
Edited by Brenda Sargent

*A study initiated by Governor Scott shows that other nutritious foods are abundant. If you are eating what they should, skipping junk foods, parents can both save money*

A child smiles, her lips open to show stumps of dark rotting teeth. In the schoolroom, a pale, listless third grader yawns and his eyes take longer and longer to open after each blink. An anemic teenager gives birth to her baby a month before it's due, facing the gnawing possibility that the infant's brain growth was stunted while still a fetus.

These may be results of malnutrition, a problem which exists in North Carolina for one of every families and 43 percent of the preschool children, according to findings of a statewide nutrition survey recently released.

North Carolina's problem is not one of visible hunger, with classic symptoms of swollen bellies, stick-like limbs, sunken eyes. Malnutrition is much more subtle — it often exists compatibly with full stomachs and obesity. It is not only the bane of the poor, but strikes all income levels.

Hunger kills; poor nutrition dulls thinking power of the young and weakens the body's defenses against infections among young and old alike.

National emphasis was focused on America's hunger problems in 1969. Tar Heels were jolted when a report from a national Citizen's Board of Inquiry, "Hunger, USA," listed 27 North Carolina counties, mostly in the eastern part of the state as "hunger counties." Commendably, State leaders did not deny the accusations, but tried to find out the extend of the problem.

The then newly elected governor, Bob Scott, had noticed "unmistakable signs of poor nutrition" as he traveled over the state during his campaign. In an effort to replace speculation on the state's problem with information, he requested that North Carolina be included in the National Nutrition Survey being conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service. His plea was denied.

In an unprecedented move, Scott decided that the state would make its own examination of the hunger situation in North Carolina. He asked the State Board of Health to conduct a nutrition survey to assess the extend of the problem and determine the barriers preventing good diet.

The Nutrition Section of the State Board of Health, under the direction of Dr. Ronald H. Levine, began work on the statewide survey in September, 1969. Unlike the national survey which studied only the poor, the North Carolina study analyzed all economic brackets, with special emphasis on pre-school children.

Over 1,000 families, involving 4,000 persons, were picked at random from all sections of the state. The Research Triangle Institute helped in selecting a statistically accurate sample. Sixteen nutrition section staff members

gathered information in the extensive field survey. Ninety percent of the selected families participated in answering the hour-long oral questionnaire.

Standards for inadequate, adequate, and optimum diets were developed by the State Board of Health based on five nutrients (protein, Vitamins A and C, calcium and iron) needed each day to maintain proper body nourishment. Interviewers questioned families about their diets, food preparation facilities available in the home, and the homemaker's nutrition knowledge.

The first batch of findings was released by the governor at a recent press conference. The survey revealed the following:

- Three out of four North Carolina families have diets considered optimum or adequate. The other fourth survives on diets of "unquestioned poor quality."

- Poor nutrition occurs most frequently in the Eastern part of the state, where 39 percent of the families have inadequate diets. This compares with 25 percent in the Piedmont and 20 percent in Western North Carolina. The report notes that this may be due to the high percentage of nonwhites, large families and low household income found in Eastern North Carolina.

- Nonwhite households were more than twice as likely to have inadequate diets. Poor nutrition was present in 47 percent of the nonwhite households compared to 23 percent of white households.

- People participating in special food programs for the poor such as food stamps and commodity food had diets that were no better than the poor who did not participate.

Surveyors noted the lack of participation in special food programs for the poor. Only 35 percent of eligible households were participating in the food programs at the time of the survey. Fifty-four percent of eligible non-participants had adequate diets while only 48 percent



CAROLINA COUNTRY, OCTOBER, 1971



# ing A Proper Diet?

any children in North Carolina, a state in which eggs, milk, poultry and  
s of malnutrition. Children in affluent and poor families alike are not  
g up on fad foods, sweets and drinks. By choosing and serving the right  
althier young North Carolinians.



of participants did. "It appears evident that these programs should receive very careful study to determine how they can be made more effective," Gov. Scott commented.

The survey found that major barriers to eating a good diet were lack of money, inadequate food preparation facilities, and little nutrition knowledge of the homemaker.

Inadequate diets were found in 43 percent of the households with per capita incomes under \$1,000 and in 24 percent of the households with per capita incomes of \$2,000 and over.

However, while the percentage of households with inadequate diets decreased as reported income rose, high income did not prevent the occurrence of inadequate diets nor did it insure that the household ate an optimum diet. Among households reporting incomes of \$9,000 or more, 21 percent had inadequate diets and only 29 percent had optimum diets. Among households reporting incomes of \$1,500 or less, 23 percent had optimum diets.

Another significant socio-economic factor was the absence of adequate food preparation facilities in the home — no piped-in water, stove, oven, or refrigerator. Inadequate diets were found in 52 percent of homes with substandard facilities. More than 40 percent of the nonwhite households in the Eastern and Piedmont regions had substandard facilities, compared with only three percent of white households. In all three regions, rural households were more often without standard facilities than were urban households.

An innovative twist to the survey was measuring the nutrition knowledge of the homemaker, a variable not previously correlated with dietary adequacy. Diets considered at least adequate were found in 81 percent of the households in which the homemaker had "good" nutrition knowledge.

The nutrition study was particularly concerned with the diets of North Carolina's preschool children because of the relationship of early nutrition and body growth and brain development. Studies have suggested that early malnutrition has an adverse effect on eventual intellectual attainment. Also, poorly nourished children are usually sluggish, and slow learners.

Children were interviewed more extensively than adults in an attempt to correlate nutrition and growth. When parents permitted, surveyors measured the child's height and weight and took blood samples. The blood samples were sent to the State Board of Health Laboratory for determination of hemoglobin, hematocrit and mean

corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC). These blood tests are diagnostic of iron deficiency anemia, a condition in which the blood cannot carry ample oxygen to vital body tissues, usually associated with lack of energy.

The survey noted that 43 percent of preschool children survive on inadequate diets. The rate of poor diets for preschoolers is high among rich and poor, black and white, and urban and rural children. Rates of inadequate diets among preschoolers ranged from 40 percent of the white children to 54 percent of nonwhite children, and from 44 percent in families with yearly incomes below \$3,000 to 38 percent in families with yearly incomes of \$9,000 or more.

North Carolina's preschoolers are somewhat shorter than average when compared with the commonly used national growth chart. Also, the study describes evidence that children consuming proper diets are growing at a faster rate than those who are not. The diets of preschool children were deficient primarily in iron, and to a lesser degree Vitamins A and C and calcium. One of every 20 children had iron deficiency anemia.

The findings about children "should be of great interest to the education committees in the state," Gov. Scott said. He pledged to distribute the nutrition study to health and education groups throughout the state. "I feel certain that the usefulness of this survey will go far beyond the boundaries of North Carolina," he said.

After presenting the survey findings, Gov. Scott announced that he would appoint a study group of nutrition professionals, consumers, food industry representatives and health authorities for the purpose of making specific recommendations for action, either administrative or legislative.

Alluding to the fact that three-fourths of the households surveyed ate adequate diets, the governor stated, "For those who believe that .750 is an excellent batting average, I would only say that when it comes to sufficiency of nourishing food for our citizens, we must hold for a goal of 1000. This is particularly appropriate when we discuss the nutrition of children.

"During my campaign for governor, I stated publicly that I had seen what were to me unmistakable signs of poor nutrition as I traveled over North Carolina. I felt then and do now that a prosperous nation such as ours should not tolerate the lack of adequate food and shelter for its citizens. These are basic requirements of life," Gov. Scott said.

Mary W. Cunningham  
N. C. Board of Health



# Consumer News

by Thomas J. Bolch

As a result of a new law recently enacted by Congress, consumers now have the right to know what is contained in credit bureau files concerning them.

In the old days, thousands of persons were plagued by false or inaccurate information contained in the files of agencies that keep track of credit information.

As a result of the inaccurate or false information, persons who otherwise should have obtained credit were turned down. Worse, they were not told why they were turned down, were not permitted to know what was in their file.

A horrible example of abuses taking place under the old system is the true story of a man who had spent years being turned down for jobs because an irritated neighbor had falsely reported the man had been dishonorably discharged from the Army, had spit in an old woman's face and held noisy parties.

The credit agencies took the posi-

tion the file information was confidential and should not be divulged to anyone other than a merchant or business who belonged to the credit bureau. This, of course, was directly in violation of the legal principle that every person has the right to face his accuser. If it were not for this principle, which came down from early English law, an innocent man would have no opportunity to counter falsehoods with truth.

Under the new law:

— Persons are entitled to a notification anytime an agency starts an investigation of a personal nature, such as: drinking habits, family affairs, health, etc.

— Agencies must inform persons automatically anytime they are turned down for credit, refused employment or charged higher insurance rates because of a bad report.

— Even if an individual hasn't been hit with a bad report, he still has the right to be informed of all the information (except medical) in credit bureau files, along with the name of anyone receiving a credit or insurance report in the past six months or an employment report in the past two years.

— Agencies must recheck a disputed bad report, and if the dispute is not resolved, the consumer can have his own brief explanation placed in the file.

— Adverse information more than seven years old generally must be cleared from the file.

Attorney General Robert Morgan's Consumer Protection Division report of failure to perform warranty work or automobiles topped the list of complaints received from North Carolina consumers during the last year.

Other items of complaint, in order of their frequency, were: ineffective automobile repairs; advertising misrepresentations; unexplained insurance cancellation and high premium charges; undelivered merchandise; credit interest and billing problems; ineffective appliance and TV repairs; building and home improvement work unperformed or unsatisfactory; failure of landlords to return tenant security deposits; and deceptive contests.

The Consumer Protection Division bases much of its work on information supplied by consumers. If you have been the victim of fraud, deception or sharp dealing, please write to the Division, setting forth the details of what happened. Letters should be addressed to: Mr. Eugene Hafer, Assistant Attorney General, Consumer Protection Division, P.O. Box 629, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.



Pattern No. 9214 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16.

Pattern No. 4588 is cut in sizes 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15.

Teen sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16.

Pattern No. 9015 is cut in sizes 10½, 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½ and 20½.

Pattern No. 9451 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18.

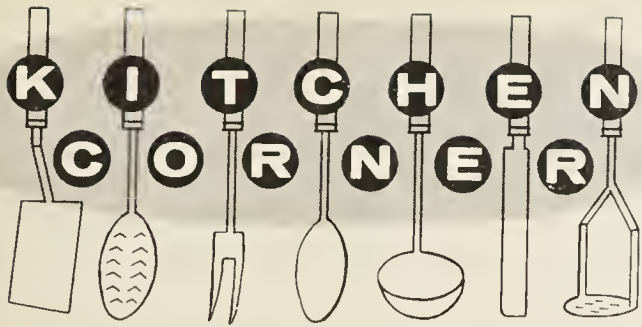


## Fashion FAVORITES



Send 75 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA COUNTRY, Box 4, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 1001. For first class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.





## Sweet and Sour Shrimp

If you are a seafood fan, this month's cover by now has surely wet your appetite for something from the sea. Here is a shrimp dish sure to appeal to your family, particularly if you have ever served them Sweet and Sour Pork.

This recipe was sent in by Mrs. W. Carl Longest of Rt. 2, Snow Camp, a member of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation. She serves this dish with a salad of thinly sliced onion and orange layers, dressed with oil, white vinegar, sugar and chopped crystalized ginger.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Brenda Sargent, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. 27603. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay \$2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

### CAROLINA COUNTRY RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. W. Carl Longest, Route 2, Snow Camp, N.C.

#### SWEET AND SOUR SHRIMP

- 1/2 c. green pepper, chopped
- 1 c. bias cut celery
- 1/2 c. onion, chopped
- 1/4 c. cooking oil
- 1/4 c. flour
- 1/4-1/2 c. brown sugar, to taste
- 1/2 c. lemon juice
- grated rind of 1 lemon
- 1 1/2 c. tomato juice
- 1 lb. cooked, shelled shrimp

Saute pepper, celery and onion in oil till tender. Sprinkle flour over mixture. Stir frantically to keep smooth. Pour tomato juice over; continue stirring until thickened a bit. Add sugar, stirring constantly, then lemon juice and rind. Cut heat to warm and add shrimp. Let sit an hour or so while flavors blend.

Serve piping hot over Chinese noodles or rice.

## Free Patterns



**Chevron Waist Dress**

Knitted in a three-color combination, you'll have as much fun wearing this dress as making it.



**Ribbed Dress**

This ribbed version of a polo dress will look great with brass accessories and dark textured stockings.



**Turtleneck Pullover**

Knit this tweedy sweater in warm autumn colors to wear with slacks and sporty skirts this winter.



**Man's Raglan Pullover**

The man in your life will love wearing this sweater in a bright color. It's a sure bet for the ski slopes.

To:

The Carolina Homemaker  
P. O. Box 1699  
Raleigh, N. C. 27602

This pattern offer expires  
December 15, 1971

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing an 8-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chevron Waist Dress | <input type="checkbox"/> Ribbed Dress          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turtleneck Pullover | <input type="checkbox"/> Man's Raglan Pullover |

My name is: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Comment; if any: \_\_\_\_\_

The name of my EMC is: \_\_\_\_\_





Attorney General Bob Morgan

**A**ttorney General Robert Morgan has become known as the consumer's champion. He is more than that. As head of North Carolina's Department of Justice, he has made himself the people's advocate.

He has used his powers for all the people, for the protection of the businessman as well as the consumer, and his efforts have saved both, as well as North Carolina taxpayers generally, money and trouble.

Morgan, discussing his work, recently appraised his role as attorney general and identified some of the issues which concern him and should concern his fellow North Carolinians.

"One of the reasons I think we've been able to represent the people of North Carolina as well as we have," he said, "is because we went into office on a campaign based solely and completely on issues and with the support of the rank and file of the people of North Carolina."

"Whenever a candidate has to depend upon special interest groups and giant corporations for substantial contributions to run his campaign," Morgan said, "he is obligated to repay them in special favors."

He said the record clearly shows he is not anti-business.

# The People's Advocate

"There is no stronger believer in the free enterprise system anywhere in the country than I am," he said, "but I also believe that those involved in the free enterprise system have certain rights and obligations. If that system is ever destroyed, it will be because of those in it who abuse it and not by governmental regulations."

He recalled that shortly after he became attorney general, he brought action through the Consumer Protection Division he established in his department against a so-called mortgage brokerage firm whose operators, some of whom had Mafia connections, had defrauded people out of more than \$140,000 in 20 transactions. Later, it developed they had bilked the public out of more than \$400,000.

After he successfully completed the case, a "friend" questioned his belief in free enterprise and accused him of "meddling with the right of a man to make a living."

Morgan replied he firmly believed in the free enterprise system but free enterprise never included the right to deceive, defraud and mislead the public.

He said his actions against fraud, deception and unfair business practice protect legitimate businessmen from loss of trade to unscrupulous operators and those who use deceptive advertising and bait and switch salesmanship.

He said his participation in rate-making proceedings helps assure consumers and utilities of equal consideration.

"For far too long," he said, "some of the utilities companies in North Carolina have sought to set their rates in the political arena rather than before the Utilities Commission . . . every North Carolinian who is bound and compelled to use utilities suffers from this .

"The State has granted a monopoly to these companies. As an individual you can't afford to go before the Utilities Commission and meet on equal ground with the very best legal talent these power companies and regulated industries and can find and match their expert witnesses.

"But somebody ought to be there not as the enemy of the utility, but simply as an adversary to subject whatever testimony they may offer to the close scrutiny of cross examination."

Somebody ought to be there on behalf of the consuming public to do that and to bring in additional evidence, he said, so the rates the Utilities Commission arrives at will be fair to the public as well as the companies' stockholders. And that, he said, is exactly what he's doing.

"This is important because there is more money riding upon the decision of the Utilities Commission," he said "than any other agency . . .

"As long as I'm Attorney General we intend to intervene . . . and I hope we can in every case. If I should run for governor, one of the things I would advocate would be that the law require the Attorney General to do this because . . . special interest groups will have more interest in the Office of Attorney General in the future than they have had in the past."

If a state attorney general does not intervene for consumers before state regulatory agencies, he warned, federal lawyers will, and if he sits on his hands and lets that happen utility executives and other North Carolinians who come to see him to air grievances, would be able to find out who to see, and alone get to talk to them.

"All we're saying to the utility companies," he said, is "if you're entitled to an increase you ought to be able to prove it."



Morgan said actions taken by his office in anti-trust and price-fixing cases, such as the one against five major drug companies, not only benefit the consumer and businessman but save taxpayers money by bringing about free and open competition in bidding on State contracts.

He said lawlessness and violence must be curbed, and he called for better care of the mentally ill and retarded and meaningful action to improve race relations:

— Crime in the past decade has increased 11 times faster than the population. The greatest cause of the increase is the illegal use of drugs. Morgan is working on the drug problem and his State Bureau of Investigation is waging an intensive campaign to master it.

— It's a crying shame a state as wealthy as North Carolina fails to provide any better than we do for North Carolinians who are confined in State hospitals. They are suffering for lack of adequate facility and care. We are doing almost nothing for the treatment of young people with drug problems. Thousands of mentally retarded children are waiting for admission to overcrowded treatment centers that can take only a few a year.

— We cannot do anything to improve the lot of any particular group of people in North Carolina without improving the lot of all.

"My goals," he said, "are based on trying to do things for all the people — not for the whites, not for the blacks, not for the poor, not for the rich, but for all the people."

He said he believes the Black community throughout North Carolina knows he has conducted his office in a way that is "inherently fair to all races" and is made up of intelligent people who want meaningful action rather than oratory.

"We haven't made any high-sounding proclamations," he said, "but we tried to make sure our administration involves people from all walks of life . . . we're doing things in a way to solidify the races rather than drive them apart. We are working quietly to solve problems."

Jim Chaney

# A Contest For Young Readers

If you're in the fourth through twelfth grade, or between age 9 and 18, you're eligible to compete for a prize in Carolina Country's "Why I'm Glad I Live in North Carolina" contest. All you need to do is write in not more than 300 words what you like about our state. Mail your entry promptly to: Contest Editor, Carolina Country, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. 27602. Give your age, grade and the name and complete, correct address of your parents at the end (See September issue for full details).

## NURSERY STOCK SALE!

WE HAVE OVER 300 VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Planting Instructions included in each order. Every plant will be labeled.

Rose Bushes: 2 Yr. Field grown blooming size bushes. All monthly bloomers in these varieties Price: \$49 each

REDS	Red Radiance Better Times Crimson Glory Poinsettia	TWO TONES	President Hoover Betty Upchurch Edith N. Perkins Contrast	CLIMBERS	Cl. Blaze Red Cl. Red Taisman Cl. Golden Charm Cl. Poinsettia	YELLOWS	Eclipse Golden Charm Peace Luxemburg	PINKS	Pink Radiance The Doctor Columbia Picture	WHITES	K. A. Victoria Caledonia K. Louise
FLOWERING SHRUBS — 1 or 2 years Old											
Creepe Myrtle—Red, Purple, Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . \$ 69 ea.											
Weigela—Red or Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Weigela—Variegated or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Spiraea Van Houttei—White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Althea—Red, Purple, or White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Forsythia—Yellow, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Pink Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Pink Flowering Almond, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Tamarix—Pink Flowers, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Bush Honeysuckle—Red or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Red Flowering Quince, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Persian Lilac—Purple, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Old Fashion Lilac, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Bridal Wreath Spirea, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Hydrangea P.G., 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Deutzia—White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Mockorange—White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Sweet Shrub, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Rose of Sharon—Mixed Colors, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Red Ozier Dogwood, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Pink Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Japanese Snowball, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Snowberry—Red or White, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
French Lilac—Red, White, Purple, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Spiraea Anthony Waterer—Red, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Scotch Broom, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Hypericum—Yellow Collected, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Spice Bush, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Butterfly Bush—Purple or Pink, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Vitex—Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Green Barberry, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Azalea—Red, White, or Pink, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Witch Hazel, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Burning Bush, 1 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
FLOWERING TREES — 1 or 2 years Old											
Magnolia Grandiflora, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Magnolia Niagara, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 139 ea.											
Mimosa—Pink, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
American Red Bud, 2-3 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
White Flower Dogwood, 2-3 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Pink Flowering Dogwood, 2-3 ft. . . . . 129 ea.											
Golden Chain Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Golden Rain Tree, 1-2 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Smoke Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 149 ea.											
Purple Leaf Plum, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Flow. Peach—Red, Pink or White, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Double Pink Flowering Cherry, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 398 ea.											
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Flowering Crab—Red or Pink, 4 to 6 ft. . . . . 198 ea.											
Chinese Red Bud, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Dwarf Red Buckeye, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
Magnolia Soulangiana, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 139 ea.											
Red or Pink Weeping Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 129 ea.											
White Fringe, Collected, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 129 ea.											
Japanese Flow. Cherry—White, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 398 ea.											
European Mountain Ash, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
Pauls Scarlet Hawthorn—Red Blooms, 3-5 ft. . . . . 449 ea.											
Big Leaf Cucumber Tree, Collected, 3-4 ft. . . . . 149 ea.											
Paw Paw, Collected, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 129 ea.											
Downy Hawthorn, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Red Flowering Dogwood, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 398 ea.											
S-N-1 Flowering Crab, 3 ft. . . . . 398 ea.											
SHADE TREES — 1 or 2 years Old											
Silver Maple, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Green Weeping Willow, 2-3 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Chinese Elm, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Catalpa Fish Bait Tree, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Pin Oak, Red Oak, or Scarlet Oak, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 129 ea.											
Lombardy Poplar, 1-2 ft. . . . . 10 ea.											
Lombardy Poplar, 3-4 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Fussler Red Leaf Maple, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 449 ea.											
Sycamore, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Sugar Maple, Collected, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Sweet Gum, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
White Birch, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Crimson King Maple (Pat. No. 735), 3-5 ft. . . . . 449 ea.											
Tulip Tree, Collected, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Sunburst Locust (Pat. No. 1313), 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 95 ea.											
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 449 ea.											
Persimmon, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
Dawns Redwood, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
American Linden Tree, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 129 ea.											
Sassafras, Collected, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Scarlet Maple, Collected, 4 to 5 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Russian Mulberry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
Camelia Maple, Purple Leaves, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Black Gum, Collected, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Japanese Red Leaf Maple, 1 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
Norway Maple, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Golden Weeping Willow, 4 to 6 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old											
Belle of Ga. Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
J. H. Hale Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Hale Haven Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Dixie Red Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Golden Jubilee Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Champion Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Maygold Peach, 2-3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Blake Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Stayman Winesap Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Red Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Yellow Delicious Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Early Harvest Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Red Rome Beauty Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Red Jonathan Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Lodi Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Grimes Golden Apple, 2-3 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
Montgomery Cherry, 2-3 ft. . . . . 149 ea.											
Black Tartarian Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 169 ea.											
Early Richmond Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 169 ea.											
Kieffer Pear, 2-3 ft. . . . . 149 ea.											
Orient Pear, 2-3 ft. . . . . 149 ea.											
Bartlett Pear, 2-3 ft. . . . . 149 ea.											
Apricots—Moorpark or Early Golden, 2-3 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
S-N-1 Apple—5 Varieties on each tree, 3 ft. . . . . 398 ea.											
Nectarine, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Damson Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Red June Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Bruce Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Methley Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Burbank Plum, 2 1/2 to 4 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
DWARF FRUIT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old											
Dwarf Elberta Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 229 ea.											
Dwarf Red Haven Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 229 ea.											
Dwarf Belle of Georgia Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 229 ea.											
Dwarf Golden Jubilee Peach, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 229 ea.											
Dwarf Red Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 229 ea.											
Dwarf Yellow Delicious Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 229 ea.											
Dwarf Winesap Apple, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 229 ea.											
Dwarf Montmorency Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
Dwarf North Star Cherry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
Dwarf Bartlett Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
Dwarf Kieffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
Dwarf Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 249 ea.											
VINES — 1 or 2 years Old											
Red Scarlet Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Wisteria Purple, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Bitter Sweet, 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Clematis Vine, Collected, White, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Grape Vines, Concord, Niagara, Lottie, Fredonia, Delaware, Catawba, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Gold Flame Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Trumpet Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Yellow Jasmine, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Vinca Minor, Clumps, Collected											
Halls Honeysuckle, 1 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
English Ivy or Boston Ivy, 4 to 8 inches . . . . . 29 ea.											
Eunymus Coleratus, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Aspa Bronze Ground Cover, 1 yr. . . . . 19 ea.											
Virginia Creeper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
NUT TREES — 1 or 2 years Old											
Hazel Nut, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Butter Nut, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Chinese Chestnut, 1-2 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Stuart Pecans, Papershell, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. . . . . 449 ea.											
Mahan Pecans, Papershell, 2 ft. . . . . 298 ea.											
Mahan Pecans, Papershell, 3 to 5 ft. . . . . 449 ea.											
Black Walnut, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 89 ea.											
English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Sheil Bark Hickory, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
American Beech, Collected, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Japanese Walnut, 3 to 4 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
EVERGREENS — 1 or 2 years Old											
Glossy Abelia, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
American Holly, Collected, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Rhododendron, Collected, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Pfitzer Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. low spreading . . . . . 29 ea.											
Cherry Laurel, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Nandina, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Boxwood, 1/2 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Irish Juniper, or Savin Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Red Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Wax Leaf Ligustrum, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Colorado Blue Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Mountain Laurel, Collected, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Canada Hemlock, Collected, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Short Leaf Pine, Collected, 1 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Red Cedar, Collected, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Hetzl Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Japanese Holly, 1/2 ft. . . . . \$ 59 ea.											
Foster Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Dwarf Burford Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
Helleri Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
Yellow Berry Pyracantha, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Andora Juniper, Low Spreading, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Cedrus Deodora, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Japanese Yew, Taxus Spreading, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
East Palatka Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Baker Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Berkman's Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Camelia Arborvitae, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Greek Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Gardenia, White Blooms, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Camellia Sasanqua, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 79 ea.											
Norway Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Euonymus Radicans, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Euonymus Manhattan, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 19 ea.											
Euonymus Dupont, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Chinese Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
White Pine, 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Austrian Pine, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Mugho Pine, 3 to 5 inches . . . . . 39 ea.											
Scotch Pine, 3 to 5 inches . . . . . 19 ea.											
Western Yellow Pine, 3 to 5 inches . . . . . 19 ea.											
White Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Serbian Spruce, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Douglas Fir, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 39 ea.											
Hetzl Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 59 ea.											
Sargent's Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 69 ea.											
Shore Juniper, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 49 ea.											
Gray Carpet Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inches . . . . . 98 ea.											
Blue Rug Ground Cover, 3 to 5 inches . . . . . 98 ea.											
BULBS, AND PERENNIALS — 1 or 2 years Old											
3 Pampas Grass, White Plumes . . . . . 119											
12 Hibiscus Mallow, Mixed Colors . . . . . 119											
8 Hollyhocks, Mixed Colors, Roots . . . . . 119											
10 Cannas, Colors, Red, Pink, or Yellow . . . . . 149											
20 Iris, Blue, Collected . . . . . 139											
20 Day Lilies, Roots, Orange Flowers . . . . . 119											
8 Gleaming Phlox, Pink, Blue, White and Red . . . . . 139											
6 Fancy Leaf Galium, Red or White . . . . . 139											
50 Gladiolus, Mixed Colors . . . . . 198											
8 Alyssum, Gold Dust . . . . . 119											
8 Carnation, Red, Pink or White . . . . . 119											
8 Coreopsis, Sunburst, Dbl. . . . . 119											
8 Candytuft (Iberis) Semp. White . . . . . 119											
8 Baby's Breath, White . . . . . 119											
8 Gaillardia, Red . . . . . 119											
8 Shasta Daisy, Alaska . . . . . 119											
6 Delphinium, Dark Blue . . . . . 119											
8 Tritoma, Mixed Colors . . . . . 119											
5 Sedum, Dragon Blood . . . . . 119											
4 Clematis, Yellow . . . . . 119											
20 Fall Aster, Pink, White, or Lavender . . . . . 119											
6 Yucca, Candle of Heaven . . . . . 119											
5 Oriental Poppy, Scarlet . . . . . 119											
2 Peonies, Red, Pink or White . . . . . 119											
BERRIES, FRUITS & HEDGE — 1 or 2 years Old											
Black Raspberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Red Everbearing Raspberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Dewberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Figs, 1/2 to 2 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
Boyseberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Blackberry, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 29 ea.											
Gooseberry, 2 to 3 ft. . . . . 98 ea.											
10 Rhubarb, 1 Yr. Roots . . . . . 100											
10 Asparagus, 1 Yr. Roots . . . . . 100											
25 Strawberry, Blackmore or Tenn Beauty . . . . . 125											
25 Gem Everbearing Strawberry . . . . . 150											
12 South Prim, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 249											
25 North Prim, 1/2 to 1 ft. . . . . 249											
25 California Privet, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 249											
25 Multiflora Rose, 1 to 2 ft. . . . . 249											
NATIVE WILD FLOWERS — 1 or 2 years Old											
5 Lady's Slipper, Collected . . . . . 119											
6 Blood Root, White Flowers, Collected . . . . . 119											
6 Dutchman Breeches, Collected . . . . . 119											
4 Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Collected . . . . . 119											
3 Dogtooth Violet, Collected . . . . . 119											
20 Hardy Garden Violet, Blue Collected . . . . . 119											
3 Partridge Berry, Collected . . . . . 119											
3 Spanglow, Blue, Collected . . . . . 119											
2 Blue Bird Violet, Collected . . . . . 119											
6 Trillium's, White Turns Pink, Collected . . . . . 119											
6 Blue Bells, Collected . . . . . 119											
6 Maiden Hair Fern, Collected . . . . . 119											
6 Cardinal Flower, Red . . . . . 119											
5 May Apple, White . . . . . 119											
4 Sweet Williams, Pink . . . . . 119											
4 Solomon Seal, White . . . . . 119											
8 Hayscent Fern . . . . . 119											
10 Christmas Fern . . . . . 119											
8 Cinnamon Fern . . . . . 119											
3 Royal Fern . . . . . 119											
6 White Violets . . . . . 119											



# "Should Teenagers Have a Time Limit on The Telephone?"

"I feel that a time limit for teenagers on the telephone is not necessary. A teenager should bear the responsibility of knowing when to hang up and not take so long on one call. He should be considerate enough of others to know that he is not the only person in his house that might like to use the phone, and to realize that someone outside might also be trying to call, unable to get through. However, the final decision, I believe, remains to be discussed between parent and teenager. I am sure they could come to a decision that would suit them both adequately."

Donna A. Basnight  
P.O. Box 275  
Havelock

*Donna is 16 and will be a senior this year at Havelock High School. She enjoys water sports and drawing and upon graduation would like to join the Peace Corps. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miller C. Basnight, are served by Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation.*

"I don't really think that there should be a limit as to how long teenagers can stay on the telephone. However, teenagers should be considerate of others when they are using the phone. They should also think of who is paying for the convenience of a phone. If parents find that they must set a time limit for teenagers, then both teenager and parents should get together to set that limit."

Jack L. Bynum  
Route 1, Box 346  
Pinetops

*Jack is 18 years old and a graduate of G.W. Carver High School. There he was a member of the student council, drama club and Valedictorian of his class. This year he will be attending East Carolina University to study medicine. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bynum, are served by Edgecombe-Martin County Electric Membership Corporation.*

"Yes, I feel that teenagers should have a time limit on the telephone, but they should feel responsible for it without being told. I think they should be allowed up to 15 minutes for conversations. By being on a party line with other people, most teenagers have probably experienced the importance of limiting phone calls. Each teenager should abide by the 'Golden Rule' when using the phone: 'Use the phone according to the way you would have others use it.' If teenagers remember this, the time limit will come naturally."

Frances O.  
Route 2, Box 54  
Windsor

*Frances is 18 and a recent graduate of Bertie Academy. She enjoys basketball and playing the piano, in fact, she has been the pianist at her church for the past 5 years. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Oder, are members of Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.*

"Yes, I believe all teenagers should have a time limit on the telephone, for I have to say we do talk too long. It is not only teenagers stay on the phone too long, adults do too! Both teenagers and adults should respect the rights of others while they are using the phone. Fifteen minutes is long enough for anybody."

Diane Higgins  
Route 4, Box 19A  
Burnsville

*Diane is 14 years old and will be a freshman at Creech River High School. Her favorite hobbies are swimming, reading and basketball. Diane's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Keith Higgins and they are served by French Broad Electric Membership Corporation.*



If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, Carolina Country, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you \$5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a \$5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

## NEXT QUESTION "How do teenagers feel about 18 year-olds voting?"

This question was submitted by Kathy Salmon, who will be receiving \$5 from CAROLINA COUNTRY. Kathy is an eighth grade student at Cameron School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Salmon, are served by Randolph Electric Membership Corporation.



# There is a way to make a good home buy today.



Carolina Model Homes will build your choice of any one of our models on your lot. The exterior will be completely finished with screen doors, windows, all hardware, and two coats of first quality paint. You have several options for completing the interior that range from basic home to fully finished home.

We also have special plans for remodeling, adding rooms or carports, installing complete bathrooms, or any other home improvements you may wish to make.

IMMEDIATE FINANCING for new homes and home improvements...with terms to fit your budget.

## FREE

## NEW Home Plan Book In Full Color



Carolina Model  
Homes and  
Floor Plans



Carolina Model Homes also builds "THE CARATAN", a moderately priced vacation cottage equally well suited to mountain, beach or lakeshore location. A check mark on the return request will bring you a full description and floor plan.

Fill out and mail the return coupon and we'll send you yours right away. Study all the plans. Select the one you like best, and we'll help you do all the rest.

**CAROLINA MODEL HOME CORPORATION**



DISPLAY HOMES IN

Fayetteville, N.C. Greenville, N.C.  
Raleigh, N.C. Jacksonville, N.C.  
Sharpsburg, N.C. Wilmington, N.C.

Mail to: **CAROLINA MODEL HOME CORP.**

P.O. Box 3278 Fayetteville, N.C. 28301

- ( ) Please send free Home Plan Book.
- ( ) Please send vacation cottage brochure.
- ( ) Please have representative contact me.

Own a Lot YES ( ) NO ( )

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ If rural route, attach directions.



# A Dream Will Be Fulfilled

*EPIC (Electric Power in Carolina), launched by North Carolina's electric membership corporations and Electricities to build their own generating and transmission facilities, is moving steadily ahead. The power shortage and increases by the power companies in wholesale and retail rates attest to its need. The EPIC dream must be fulfilled to assure the co-ops, Electricities, their consumers and North Carolina of adequate, low-cost electricity for growing requirements. J.C. Brown Jr., general manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, gave EMC directors and managers a detailed report on EPIC at TEMA's annual meeting. A precis follows.*

**T**he public which owns your cooperatives and municipal electric systems has for years been forced into making investments in power company generation and transmission without receiving one dime of return. Rather, the people's co-ops and cities have been obliged to pay a high rate, sometimes under severe restrictions, for power with the money going to pay for facilities which you should but don't own, don't control and, to a degree from time to time, are curtailed from using.

EPIC is the logical culmination of many efforts over the years to put you in the driver's seat of the vehicle which hauls your power. The very organization of EPIC, representing over two million municipal and co-op consumers, now has you looking over the driver's shoulder, and you are making him nervous.

You have engineering feasibility spilling out all over the place. Projections of annual energy requirements in 1980 made in the engineers' base case study now appear 20 percent higher, and that does not include some systems which may elect to participate when EPIC becomes operational.

In digging the foundations for EPIC, you have uncovered a few snakes and a lot of gold.

EPIC's attorneys have created quite an interest in anti-trust questions raised by the power companies' opposition to this and your other efforts to share in the ownership of your power supply.

The power companies are in a dilemma: The more they oppose your generation plans, the stronger an anti-trust case they build against themselves.

Yet, they will fight in every forum — administrative (including restrictive tax regulations), legislative, and before state and federal regulatory commissions — to prevent you from completing your plans.

But if you will stick to your job and proceed intelligently as you have in the past, they will end up with a system interconnected with yours to the benefit of the state, region and nation.

The continued success of EPIC depends upon nothing so much as a dream and your determination.

In a little more than a year from now, I predict your engineers, lawyers and EPIC's management will come before EPIC's Board and announced feasibility. At that moment you are going to need determination to take the next step in financing EPIC.

EPIC began simply because the electric cooperatives and municipalities began talking together for practical reasons.

Groups of co-op and municipal representatives began meeting to discuss common problems and needs.

Duke Power Company, by proposing a fuel clause mutually abhorrent to the cities and co-ops, brought us closer together in a formal agreement to share 60-40 the burden of opposition — and "60-40 and fight" became our battle cry. The opposition to the fuel clause was successful.

By 1968, the co-ops and cities had largely accepted the proposition that a mutual concern about power supply overshadowed territorial differences. In March of that year your statewide organization authorized a joint arrangement for working with the municipalities on studies.

On May 22, 1968, your Board authorized participation in Phase I of what was to become EPIC — that was to conduct a base case study to reveal whether there was sufficient feasibility to suggest Phase II — an in-depth study to take us to the point of preparations for pursuing the necessary governmental and financing approvals to actually construct a system.

The Phase I study was completed in the spring of 1968 and that August the co-ops and Electricities adopted an agreement for the formation of the EPIC organization and the financing of a three-year study.

During that fall, the Electricities obtained commitment from enough municipalities to bind North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation (representing the co-ops) and the cities into a contractual agreement with each other for EPIC to move ahead with Phase II.

On March 19, 1970, EPIC was incorporated and a Board of Directors of six co-op and nine city representatives was elected.

The EPIC Board has done an excellent job of establishing and executing policies and controls to meet EPIC objectives.

An important phase of EPIC's activities has been in the exercise of its agency role which in a sense is termed extermination. Our present power suppliers can attempt to impose on us arrangements detrimental to the building of the EPIC system. They can also be recalcitrant in entering into new power arrangements beneficial to EPIC.

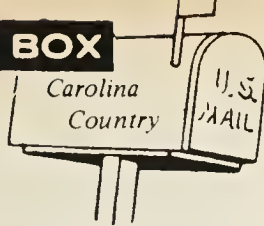
Engineering and legal consultants have detailed work plans approved by the EPIC Board, for completing Phase I which will take EPIC to the point of providing you with the necessary feasibility information to make a decision whether to go into Phase III — the financing and preparation of efforts to seek governmental approvals.

EPIC's maturing does not mean the creation of an entity we can fund and forget. We are dedicated to the success of EPIC, and all of our resources are available for the asking to see the job through.

But there is one essential element only you can provide. That is determination. Thirty-five years ago your detractors said you were too young to father rural electrification. Now they say you are too old to father this new baby. In spite of a few grey hairs, you have 35 years more experience — and your experience and determination will assure EPIC's success.



## MAIL BOX



Thank you for your marvelous article (The End of the Road for the Automobile) in the January CAROLINA COUNTRY; it's amazing how many of us were concerned with the same thing at the same time. After my initial resolution calling for a study of mass transit in the Piedmont Crescent had been introduced, I found Hugh Campbell of Mecklenburg and McNeil Smith of Guilford in the House, as well as Skipper Bowles in the Senate, had been thinking of the same thing. As it worked out, the final result was more in accordance with your own suggestion for a long-range transportation study on a statewide basis.

Hamilton C. Horton, Jr.  
N.C. State Senate  
Winston-Salem

I have just had the privilege of reading your Carolina Country magazine. I am delighted and impressed with it. Enclosed is my check for a two-year subscription.

Mrs. Edith C. Osborne  
Mayor, Town of Rosman

## Co-op Month

October is Co-op Month throughout the nation. The theme this year is "Cooperatives Care."

North Carolina's observance, sponsored by the Farmers Cooperative Council of N.C., will open with a Co-op Month breakfast at 7:45 a.m. Oct. 7 at Holiday Inn North, Charlotte.

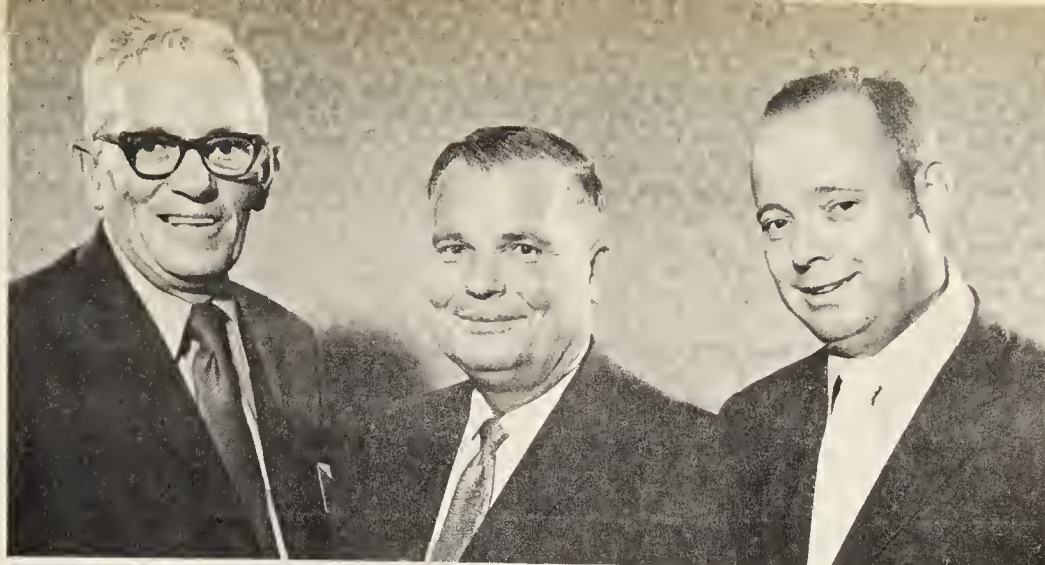
Harry B. Caldwell, executive vice president of the Council, said Undersecretary of Agriculture, J. Phil Campbell, will be the featured speaker.

### FRUIT TREES - NUT TREES

Berry plants, Grape Vines, Landscaping Plant Material—offered by Virginia's largest growers. FREE COPY 48-pg. Planting Guide-Catalog in color, on request. Salespeople wanted.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES  
Waynesboro, Virginia 22980

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING  
COMPANY OF GEORGIA  
ARCHITECTS-ENGINEERS  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA



A.W. Bunch (left) of Rt. 1, Laurel Hill, new president of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, is shown with Kelly Hutchens, new vice president, and Marvin Marshall, new secretary-treasurer. They were elected at TEMA's annual meeting in August. Bunch is a director of Pee Dee EMC. Hutchens, manager of Surry-Yadkin EMC, and Marshall, manager of South River EMC. Noel Lee Jr., Edgecombe-Martin county EMC director, twice president of TEMA, was elected to the board of directors of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

## Veteran Rural Electric Leaders Honored

Nineteen electric membership corporation directors and three managers were presented certificates by State REA Chairman Gwyn B. Price at the TEMA meeting in August for meritorious service in the rural electrification program.

Directors honored for 30 years service were: C.B. Graybeal, Blue Ridge EMC; Raymond D. Comer, J. Prentiss Dalrymple, W. Ernest Horne and John B. Jones, all of Central EMC; R.L. Seaford, Crescent EMC; H.G. Alley, Davidson EMC; Walter S. Smiley, Halifax EMC; Roy B. Medford, Haywood EMC; Bruce B. Covington, Pee Dee EMC; E.W. Evans, Roanoke EMC, and Lewis W. Outlaw, Tri-County EMC.

Directors honored for 25 years service were: C.D. Branch, Brunswick EMC; M.V. Scott, Edgecombe-Martin County EMC; Paul Higgins and J.H. Sprinkle of French Broad EMC; Fred Mintz and Andrew F. Reinhardt, of Rutherford EMC, and Eugene Shore, Surry-Yadkin EMC.

William C. Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven EMC, was honored for 20 years service. Alvin C. Morton, manager of Jones-Onslow EMC, was honored for 25 years service. Alton P. Wall, manager of Randolph EMC, was honored for 30 years service.

Price commended the men for their part in building their electric membership corporations into successful, consumer-owned, taxpaying businesses and for their accomplishments in area development and as community leaders.

### SPECIAL OFFER!

Any black and white film  
8 or 12 exposure, developed  
and printed for only

**69<sup>c</sup>**

(plus names of 2 persons owning Cameras)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_



**Colonial studio**

P. O. BOX 3212, CHARLESTON, S. C.  
ESTABLISHED 1910 29407

KODACOLOR: 8 Exp. Roll, enclose \$1.78

12 Exp. Roll, enclose \$2.25



# HALE!

## A Proper Prefix

During a vocabulary lesson on prefixes, the teacher explained, "One prefix we often use is 'trans.' It means 'Across' and we use it in words like 'trans-Atlantic' meaning 'across the Atlantic.'" She looked around the room and then asked, "Now, can any of you think of other words that use the same prefix?"

A little boy raised his hand. "Yes, Tommy," smiled the teacher.

"How about 'transparent'?" volunteered the child, "meaning 'a cross parent.'"

## Next Door Neighbors

Housewife to salesman at door: "I'm not in the market for a vacuum cleaner, but try the people in the next house. We borrow theirs, and it is in terrible condition."

## The Report Card

Father (report card in hand): "Son, it's too bad they don't give a grade for courage. You would get an A for bringing this report card home."

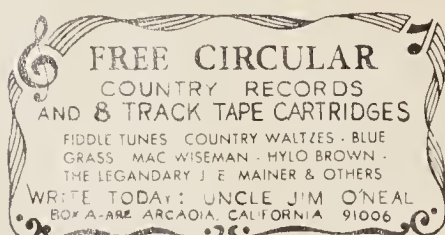
## First Time Up

A little girl boarded one of the huge 747's for her first airplane ride. The engines roared, she gripped the arms of her seat in terror and closed her eyes. Several minutes later, she cautiously looked out the window. "Just as I expected," she said to her older brother sitting next to her. "The people down there look just like ants."

"They are ants," he replied. "We're still sitting on the runway."

## Mail Order Service

A farmer wrote to a mail order house as follows: "Please send me one of the gasoline engines you show on page 787, and if it is any good I'll send you a check."



"I really crammed for this spelling test, - - stuffed myself with alphabet soup!"

He received the following reply: "Please send check. If it's any good, we'll send the engine."

## A Memorial

A minister at the Mount Vernon Methodist Church saw a little boy about five years old looking at a scroll honoring their war dead. The little boy asked the minister why all the names were there. The minister said, "They are the names of all the boys who died in the service."

The little boy asked. "Which service, the nine o'clock or the eleven o'clock one?"

## Safety Tip

To urge women to drive carefully, Here's a tip valid and sage: "In case you are in an accident, "The paper will print your age."

## The Pest

On a bus one evening, a woman was bothering the driver every few minutes to remind him when she wanted to get off.

"How will I know when we get to my street?" she said.

He couldn't resist that, replying, "By the big smile on my face, lady."

## Working Late

Did you hear about the wife who cured her husband of his "have-to-work-at-the-office" routine? She asked him if she could depend on it.



Production Credit Association  
office locations  
in North Carolina

Ahoskie  
Albemarle  
Asheboro  
Asheville  
Boone  
Burgaw  
Carthage  
Cherryville  
Clinton  
Concord  
Dunn  
Elizabeth City  
Elizabethtown  
Ellerbe  
Fayetteville  
Franklin  
Goldsboro  
Graham  
Greensboro  
Greenville  
Henderson  
Hendersonville  
Hillsborough  
Jacksonville  
Kenansville  
Kinston  
Laurinburg  
Liberty  
Louisburg  
Lumberton  
Marshall  
Monroe  
Mocksville  
Murphy  
Nashville  
New Bern  
Newton  
Oxford  
Plymouth  
Raeford  
Raleigh  
Reidsville  
Rocky Mount  
Roxboro  
Salisbury  
Sanford  
Shelby  
Siler City  
Smithfield  
Snow Hill  
Statesville  
Trenton  
Wadesboro  
Warrenton  
Washington  
Waynesville  
Weldon  
Whiteville  
Williamston  
Wilmington  
Wilson  
Windsor  
Winston-Salem  
Yadkinville  
Yanceyville

Federal Land Bank Association  
office locations  
in North Carolina

Ahoskie  
Asheville  
Boone  
Clinton  
Elizabeth City  
Ellerbe  
Graham  
Henderson  
Hendersonville  
Kinston  
Lumberton  
Marshall  
Monroe  
Murphy  
Sanford  
Shelby  
Smithfield  
Statesville  
Tarboro  
Washington  
Waynesville  
Whiteville  
Winston-Salem

Columbia Bank for Cooperatives  
District office:  
P. O. Box 1493  
Columbia, S. C.  
29202  
Telephone  
(803) 253-3363



**"They're a dependable  
source of credit.  
With their help, I can take  
advantage of every opportunity."**

Ed Rivenbark, N. C. soybean producer



**"I doubled my income  
at a time when I had to  
get bigger or get out.  
Farm Credit made it possible."**

Bob Bowers, N. C. tobacco farmer



Robert Strayhorn, N. C. livestock farmer

**"They know about agriculture  
and they provide  
the kind of financing  
that really helps."**



William Enloe, N. C. apple grower

**"They're flexible enough  
to finance all kinds of  
farm needs and give you  
sensible repayment schedules."**

# ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS ABOUT US.



Long-term  
Farm Credit



Financing for  
Farmer Cooperatives



Short or Intermediate-term  
Farm Credit



# Complete Holland Spring Blooming Bulb Gardens At Big Savings!

## FREE

### 6 SNOWFLAKE BULBS

Without Extra Cost With Orders Mailed by Nov. 10th  
Graceful heads of white flowers grow about 15" high. Bloom in profuse flower clusters. (Allium Neopolitanum Grandiflorum) 3 1/2 cm. Yours free for mailing coupon early. Additional bonuses yours as described in coupon.

## GIANT FLOWER GARDEN 50 IMPORTED HOLLAND BULBS \$2.98

All-In-One Masterpiece of Colorful Variety

ORDER NOW—PAY ON  
ARRIVAL FOR FALL PLANTING

FREE! 4 EXPERTLY PLANNED GARDEN PLOT  
LAYOUTS FOR THE MOST VIVID  
DISPLAY OF SPRING COLOR!



## YOU GET THIS COMPLETE IMPORTED FLOWER GARDEN ALL-IN-ONE OFFER

### 12 IMPORTED TULIP BULBS Mass of Radiant Brilliant Color

Irresistible eye stoppers from Holland. Big rainbow tulip garden expertly mixes varieties and colors . . . red, whites, orange, yellow, pink, 2-tone, dark shades, etc., as available. Healthy, 10 cm. blooming size bulbs already average 3.9 inches circumference. Vibrantly colorful tulips are the feature of this complete garden.

### 3 CAREFREE DAFFODILS

Beautiful Garden Feature Imposing. Holland Daffodils (Narcissus) avg. 4 inches circ. Wide range of varieties, colors, fragrances as available. Excellent for cutting. Mail coupon now!

### 2 IMPORTED HOLLAND DUTCH HYACINTHS PINK—YELLOW—BLUE—WHITE (as available)

Lovely fragrance and beauty, these 14-15 cm. Imported Hyacinths (avg. 5" circ.) feature rare scent and brilliant flowers. Mail coupon.

### 6 IMPORTED HOLLAND CROCUS

Produce a mix of white, yellow, blue and striped blossoms as available 5 cm. size (avg. 2" circ.). Lovely in garden as they bloom early . . . often thru the snow.

### 3 IMPORTED HOLLAND CHECKERED LILY

Lovely spring blooms on stems 10 to 12 inches high. Bell-shaped pendant checkered and veined, purplish, maroon or white blossoms. Bulbs (Fritillaria Meleagris) are 4 1/2 cm. (avg. 2" circ.). Mail coupon today.

### 6 IMPORTED HOLLAND DUTCH IRIS Orchid-Like Blooms Grow to 2 Foot Heights

These 5-7 cm. size (2 1/4" circ.) bulbs are magnificent varieties in white, blue and yellow as available. Elegant as cut flowers.

### 9 IMPORTED HOLLAND ALLIUM MOLY Legendary Symbol of Beauty—Prosperity

Decorative, tulip-like foliage, 5 cm. (avg. 2" circ.) bulbs bloom in summer with thick, ball-like clusters of yellow flowers on stems up to 14" high. Mail coupon.

### 9 IMPORTED HOLLAND GRAPE HYACINTHS Dainty Blue Blooms on 6" stems

These 5-7 cm. (avg. 2 1/4" circ.) bulbs (Muscari) are so vigorous and hardy, they bloom for years. Mail coupon.

50 BULBS PLUS 6 SNOWFLAKE BULBS BONUS . . . EACH  
VARIETY INDIVIDUALLY BAGGED WITH PLANTING  
INSTRUCTIONS AND 4 GARDEN LAYOUTS INCLUDED . . .  
OUR BIGGEST ALL-IN-ONE GARDEN OFFER . . . ALL 56  
FOR \$2.98!

## EVERY ITEM GUARANTEED 3-WAYS

Shipments this fall are ON APPROVAL which means if you are dissatisfied on inspection, you may return your order within 10 days for purchase price refund . . . and keep all bonuses free for your trouble.

Any item that does not develop and flourish to your complete satisfaction, replacement is free (5 year limit).

If you purchase any offer from us and then see the same size and quality at a lower price, upon receipt of proof we will refund the difference in cash.

Now your garden can feature the same breathtaking flowers that have made European gardens so world famous! Offered all-in-one as our most spectacular combination is this 50 bulb flower garden . . . yours for less than 6¢ a bulb. These are the select bulb varieties that make European gardens such showplaces . . . that make the flower garden tours a "must" for flower loving tourists. But make no mistake . . . these imported Holland gardens will sell out fast at our unbelievably low, low price. Easy planting instructions and 4 differently shaped garden layouts included. So check order on coupon and mail today . . .

## ANOTHER BIG SAVING . . . YOURS FOR ORDERING IN ADVANCE OF THE FALL PLANTING SEASON

### Fall Landscaping Bargain! 15 ORNAMENTAL TREES only \$3.98



REDBUD TREE

FLOWERING CRAB

TREE ROSE  
OF SHARON

7 Different Popular Varieties To Beautify  
and Shade Landscapes . . . Our \$14.64  
Individually Priced Value ALL In One Un-  
forgettable Combination Offer . . . \$3.98.

Our Price If Ordered Separately

- 3 White Birch (Betula Pendula)  
Clump Planting! . . . \$2.75
- 2 Silver Maples (Acer Saccharinum)  
Quick Shade! . . . \$2.00
- 5 Lombardy Poplars (Populus Nigra Italica)  
Fast Growth! . . . \$1.95
- 1 Redbud (Cercis Canadensis) Bright Color! \$1.00
- 2 Tree Rose of Sharon (Hibiscus Syriacus)  
Trained 2 Years! . . . \$3.96
- 1 White Flowering Dogwood (Cornus Florida)  
Beautiful Flowers! . . . \$1.00
- 1 Flowering Crab (Malus Varieties)  
Pink Flowers! . . . \$1.98

All 15 Trees . . . Our \$14.64 Value if Ordered  
Separately . . . Yours For \$3.98 . . . Less than 27¢  
Each On This Bargain Coupon Offer!

Very important, fall planting  
gives young roots the chance to  
spread out, take hold and start  
growing at the first blush of  
warm spring weather. Smart  
landscapers will jump at this  
money saving opportunity! So  
send for these ornamental trees  
that are already 1 to 4 feet tall,  
1 or 2 years old, nursery grown  
from cuttings or seed, never  
transplanted. All fall planting  
stock is strictly graded to our  
standards and certified healthy  
in state of origin. So place your  
order now and be assured of  
delivery in time for fall plant-  
ing. Use coupon and mail order  
today!

MICHIGAN BULB COMPANY  
Dept. KG-1554 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49592

## SEND NO MONEY

Mail coupon now to get this complete  
Bulb Garden offer! Entire 50 piece  
assortment of 8 flowering varieties plus  
all free gifts to which you are entitled,  
will be mailed for fall planting. If  
C.D.D., postage is extra. Send payment  
with order, adding 75¢ so that we  
may send order postpaid and we will  
include 3 Holland Glory-Of-The-Snow  
Bulbs (4-5 cm.) that gives sky blue  
blooms early spring. Orders before  
deadline date get 6 Snowflake Bulbs as  
bonus. Blooms illustrated are reason-  
ably accurate as to shape of varieties  
named although they may vary because  
nature often turns out tints and shapes  
found nowhere else. Plan ahead while  
you get flower garden beauty for so little  
money! Mail coupon now!

## SEND NO MONEY — MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

MICHIGAN BULB COMPANY Dept. KG-1554 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49502

Send order and all earned free bonuses as checked and ship  
for fall planting on your guarantee of satisfaction or I may  
return within 10 days for purchase price refund and keep all  
bonuses given free for my trouble.

- ☐ Complete Holland Garden of 50 Blooming Size  
Bulbs (8 Varieties) . . . \$2.98
- ☐ Double Order—100 Bulbs to make giant garden . . . \$5.75
- ☐ 10 Holland Parrot Tulips (9 cm.) . . . \$1.49
- ☐ 20 Holland Parrot Tulips . . . \$2.75
- ☐ 50 Imported Holland Mixed TULIPS  
(10 cm. 3.9" circumference) . . . \$2.50
- ☐ 5 Peony Type DOUBLE TULIPS, Imp. Holland . . . \$1.25
- ☐ 6 Creeping Phlox—Blooming Evergreen  
Ground Cover . . . \$1.00
- ☐ 18 Creeping Phlox—White, Blue, Red, Pink, Etc.  
as available . . . \$2.89
- ☐ 3 Peonies (Pink, White and Red) . . . \$2.49
- ☐ 6 Peonies . . . \$4.75
- ☐ 15 Ornamental Trees (as described) . . . \$3.98
- ☐ A Fall Landscaping Bargain . . . \$7.65
- ☐ Double Order—30 Trees . . . \$7.65

TOTAL AMOUNT THIS ORDER \$

- ☐ Cash Orders Add 75¢
- ☐ Remittance Enclosed. Add 75¢ and we not only ship postage  
paid but also include 3 Glory-Of-The-Snow Bulbs FREE.
- ☐ Send C.D.D., plus postage.

## FREE BONUS COUPON OFFERS At No Extra Cost

- ☐ 6 Imported Holland Snowflake Bulbs Bonus if order  
mailed by November 10th.
- ☐ 2 ITEMS ORDERED. Send 6 Holland Snowdrop Bulbs  
(Galanthus) 4 cm. 1 1/2" circumference. Dainty bell-like  
white flowers bloom early.
- ☐ ORDERS TOTALING \$10.00 or MORE: In addition to the  
6 Holland Snowdrop Bulbs also send Indoor Garden of 2  
Imported Holland Oxalis Bulbs (Deppel) 2 1/2-3 cm.  
Complete with planter. Deep pink blossoms and masses  
of green clover shaped leaves.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_